1:Hodge E-5 (no date)1907, 1910 Southeast Salish Colville

000 elements as conceived in Indian philosophy, viz. fire, wind, water, and earth, are among Siouan tribes symbolized by the colors of the cardinal points; and Cushing relates the same of the Zuñi. Mooney says that among the Cherokee red signifies success, triumph; blue, defeat, trouble; black, death; white, peace, happiness. In another connection he says: "Red is a sacred color with all Indians and is usually symbolic of strength and success, and for this reason is a favorite color in painting the face and body for the dance or warpath and for painting the war pony, the lance, etc." Likewise black was a sign of mourning and white of peace, while red was usually a sign of war.

There is a symbolism of sex among the Navaho that is based on that of the cardinal points. Where two things somewhat resemble each other but one is larger, more violent, noisy, or robust than the other, it is spoken of as the male, while the smaller, finer, or gentler is spoken of as female. Thus the supposedly turbulent San Juan r. is called "male water" and the placid Rio Grande "female water"; an electric storm is called "male rain," a gentle shower "female rain." So the land N. of the Navaho country, with giant snow peaks and violent winds, is regarded as the "male land," while the country to the S., devoid of very high mountains and sending forth warm, gentle breezes, is considered the "female land." For this reason, among the Navaho, black, the color of the N., belongs to the male in all things, and blue, the color of the S. to the female. Among the Arapaho white and yellow are the ceremonial colors for male and female respectively (Kroeber), while the Hopi associate red and yellow with the male, and white and blue or green with the female (Fewkes).

Many Indian personal names contain words denoting colors, often in relations which seem incongruous to us. It is probable that they generally have mystic meanings.

Implements used in games usually have different significant colors. Where there are two opposing sides the colors are often red and black, as they are in many of our games. Thus in the game of *nanzoz*, or hoop-and-pole, among the Navaho, one of the two long sticks is marked black at the base and the other red. In their game of *kesitse* the chip tossed up to determine which party shall first hide the stone in the moccasin is blackened on one side and left unpainted on the other. They say that this symbolizes night and day, and the game itself is based on a myth of the contest of night with day. Day is commonly symbolized by red and night by black among the Indians. The Hopi paint their prayer-sticks in prescribed colors; those for rain are green, for war red. Every *kachina* has a prayer-stick painted yellow, green, red, white, and black, indicative of the cardinal points (see the table). Hopi gods are also assigned special colors—the Sun god red, the Underworld god black, and the Fire god all colors (Fewkes). Many tribes do not distinguish by name between green and light blue, black and dark blue, or white and unpainted. (W. M.) 000

Colotlan. Classed by Orozco y Berra as a branch of the Cora division of the Piman stock inhabiting a N. tributary of the Rio Grande de Santiago (Rio Colotlan), between long. 104° and 105° and about lat. 22°, Jalisco, Mexico. The language was almost extinct by 1864. Among their towns were Comatlan and Apozolco, at which missions were established by the Spaniards. (F. W. H.)

Colocian.—Orozco y Berra, Geog., map, 1864. **Colotlan.**—Ibid., 58, 280, 282.

Columbians. Applied by Bancroft (Nat. Races, I, 150, 1882) to the Indians of N. W. America dwelling between lat. 42° and 55°, and stated by him to be synonymous with the Nootka-Columbians of Scouler and others. The term Columbians, however, is evidently broader in its scope; as it includes all the tribes W. of the Rockies from the Skittagetan group, in the N., to the S. boundary of Oregon, while Scouler's term comprises a group of languages extending from the mouth of Salmon r. to the S. of Columbia r., now known to belong to several linguistic stocks.

Colville. A division of Salish between Kettle falls and Spokane r., E. Wash.; said by Gibbs to have been one of the largest of the Salish tribes. Lewis and Clark estimated their number at 2,500, in 130 houses, in 1806. There were 321 under the Colville agency in 1904. 101

Basket People.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 444, 1845. **Cauldrons.**—Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. **Chaudiers.**—Cox, Columbia R., I, 189, 1831. **Chualpays.**—Kane, Wand. in N. Am., 309, 1859. **Colilvilla.**—Dart (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 632, 1853. **Colville.**—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 156, 1850. **Covillas.**—Stevens (1855) in H. R. Doc. 48, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 2, 1856. **Gens des Chaudières.**—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 335, 1844. **Hualpais.**—Petitot, Autour du Lac des Esclaves, 362, 1893. **Kettle Falls.**—Parker, Journal, 293, 1840. **Kettle Indians.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 155, 1831. **Kqeqtli'nik.**—Chamberlain, 8th Rep. on N. W. Tribes of Can., 8, 1892 ("people of the falls": Kutenai name). **Les Chaudières.**—Cox, op. cit., I, 358. **Quarlpi.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 562, 1878. **Quiarlpi.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 444, 1845. **Sila-wylip.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name). **Schwo-yel-pi.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 428, 1854. **Schwo-gel-pi.**—Ibid., 445. **Schwoyelpi.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 413, 1855. **Shoyelpoos.**—Smet (1859) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 65, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 141, 1860. **Shuyelphi.**—Smet, Oregon Miss., 108, 1854. **Shuyelpi.**—Smet, Letters, 213, 1843. **Shwel-el-pi.**—Stevens, Rep. on Pac. R. R., 94, 1854. **Sin-who-yelpe-tack.**—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1849. **Siyilpa.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 292, 1866. **Skuiel-pel.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 296, 1861. **Skuyilpi.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (so called by other

1: Hodge E-5 (no date) 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Colville

101 Salish tribes). Sacyalpi.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 205, 1846. Squaw-a-tash.—Buckley in Pac. R. R. Rep., i, 200, 1855. Squaw-pee-pa.—Ibid. Squiaxipa.—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 159, 1850. Swalipa.—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 292, 1865. Swi-el-pem.—Ross in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. Whe-el-pa.—Lewis and Clark, Exped., i, map, 1814. Whe-el-pea.—McVickar, Exped. Lewis and Clark, ii, 205, 1842.

000 **Comac.** A former Pima rancheria, visited by Kino and Mange in 1699; situated on the Rio Gila, 3 leagues (miles?) below the mouth of Salt r., s. Ariz.

S. Bartolomé Comac.—Mange in Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., i, 306, 1856.

Comachica. A Calusa village on the s. w. coast of Florida, about 1570.—Fontaneda Memoir (ca. 1575), Smith transl., 19, 1854.

Comanche. One of the southern tribes of the Shoshonean stock, and the only one of that group living entirely on the plains. Their language and traditions show that they are a comparatively recent offshoot from the Shoshoni of Wyoming, both tribes speaking practically the same dialect and, until very recently, keeping up constant and friendly communication. Within the traditionary period the 2 tribes lived adjacent to each other in s. Wyoming, since which time the Shoshoni have been beaten back into the mountains by

ASA HAI (THE MILKY WAY)—PENATEKA COMANCHE

the Sioux and other prairie tribes, while the Comanche have been driven steadily southward by the same pressure. In this southerly migration the Penateka seem to have preceded the rest of the tribe. The Kiowa say that when they themselves moved southward from the Black-hills region, the Arkansas was the n. boundary of the Comanche.

In 1719 the Comanche are mentioned under their Siouan name of Padouca as living in what now is w. Kansas. It must be remembered that from 500 to 800 m. was an ordinary range for a prairie tribe and that the Comanche were equally at home on the Platte and in the Bolson de Mapimi of Chihuahua. As late as 1805 the North Platte was still known as 000

COMANCHE WOMAN

Padouca fork. At that time they roamed over the country about the heads of the Arkansas, Red, Trinity, and Brazos rs., in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. For nearly 2 centuries they were at war with the Spaniards of Mexico and extended their raids far down into Durango. They were friendly to the Americans generally, but became bitter enemies of the Texans, by whom they were dispossessed of their best hunting grounds, and carried on a relentless war against them for nearly 40 years. They have been close confederates of the Kiowa since about 1795. In 1835 they made their first treaty with the Government, and by the treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867 agreed to go on their assigned reservation between Washita and Red rs., s. w. Okla.; but it was not until after the last outbreak of the southern prairie tribes in 1874–75 that they and their allies, the Kiowa and Apache, finally settled on it. They were probably never a large tribe, although supposed to be populous on account of their wide range. Within the last 50 years they have been terribly wasted by war and disease. They numbered 1,400 in 1904, attached to the Kiowa agency, Okla.

more numerous, but the following are the chief ones of which there is definite information: Ahantchuyuk or Pudding River, Atfalati or Tualati, Calapooya, Chelamela, Chepenafa, Lakmiut, Santiam, Yamel, and Yonkalla.

The following are presumed to be Kalapooian tribes or bands, but have not been fully identified: Chemapho, Chemeketas, Chillychandize, Laptambif, Leeshtelosh, Peeyon, Shehees, Shookany, and Winnefelly. See *Calapooya*. (L. F.)

>**Calapooya.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 629, 1882. ×**Chinooka.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 474, 1878 (includes Calapooyas and Yamkally). =**Kalapooiah.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 225, 1841 (includes Kalapooiah and Yamkallie; thinks the Umpqua and Cathlascon languages are related); Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 509, 617, 1859 (follows Scouler). =**Kalapooian.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 81, 1891. =**Kalapuya.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 217, 564, 1846 (of Willamet valley above falls); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 17, 77, 1848; Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852; Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853; Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 73, 1856; Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 617, 1859; Latham, Opuscula, 340, 1860; Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 167, 1877; Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 442, 1877. >**Yamkally.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 630, 1882 (bears a certain relationship to Calapooya).

Kalashiauu (*Ka-la'-ci-au-u*). The Raccoon clan of the Chua (Snake) phratry of the Hopi.—Stephen in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 38, 1891.

Kalawashuk (*Ka-la-wa'-cŭk*). One of the Chumashan villages connected with the former Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Henshaw, Santa Inez MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Kalawatset. A geographical group of tribes of different families in w. Oregon, embracing particularly the Coos, Kuitsh, and Siuslaw.

Kala-Walaset.—Mannypenny in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 9, 1857. **Kalawatset.**—Milhau, MS. vocab. Coast Inds., B. A. E. **Kalawatshet.**—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. **Kiliwatsal.**—Frambotse, quoted by Gairdner (1836) in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 255, 1841. **Kiliwatshat.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 221, 1846. **Kiliwat.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., VIII, 1848. **Kiliwatsis.**—Armstrong, Oreg., 116, 1857. **Kiliwashat.**—Latham (1863) in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 82, 1864. **Kiliwatshat.**—Hamilton quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. **K'ąla-qwas'ąkasi.**—Dorsey, MS. Chasta Costa vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Chastacosta name). **Kal-la-wat-osta.**—Drew in H. R. Ex. Doc. 96, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 127, 1856.

Kalbauvane. A former Delaware (?) village on the headwaters of the w. branch of Susquehanna r., Pa.—Pouchot map (1758) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 694, 1858.

Kalbusht ('where the water rolls'). A former Alsea village on the s. side of Alsea r., Oreg.

Ką'l'-bŭst'.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 220, 1890.

Kalekhta. A former Aleut village on Unalaska, Aleutian ids., Alaska, containing 14 persons about 1825.

Kalkechtaschsi.—Elliott, Cond. Aff. Alaska, 226, 1875. **Kalektak.**—Coxe, Russian Discov., 167, 1787. **Kalechtinskoje.**—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizz., map, 1855. **Kalekhtinskoe.**—Veniaminof, Zapiski, II, 202, 1840.

Kalelk (*Ka'-lelk*). A former Modoc settlement on the N. shore of Tule or Rhett lake, S. W. Oregon.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, XXXII, 1890.

Kali ('fishermen'). A Knsiakhotana clan living on Cook inlet, Alaska.—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 407, 1851.

Kalignak. A Nushagagmiut village on a tributary of Nushagak r., Alaska; pop. 91 in 1880.—Petroff, Rep. on Alaska, 47, 1880.

Kaliko. A Yuit Eskimo village on the Siberian coast E. of Iskagan bay.—Krause in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., V, 80, map, 1882.

Kalindaruk (*kalin* 'ocean', *ta* 'at', *ruk* 'houses.'—Kroeber). A village near the mouth of Salinas r., Cal. The name has been used, whether or not with justification, to designate the group of Indians inhabiting the villages on lower Pajaro r., and between it and the Salinas, near the coast. Indians from this area were taken both to San Carlos and to San Juan Bautista missions. Among the villages attributed to this region are Alcoz, Animpayamo, Kapanai, Kulul, Lukaiasta, Mustak, Nutnur, Paisin, Poitokwis, Tiubta, and Ymunakam.

Calendarus.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 308, 1897. **Kalindaruk.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906 (proper form). **Kathlendarus.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 25, 1860. **Katlendarukus.**—Ibid., Apr. 20, 1860.

Kalispel (popularly known as Pend d'Oreilles, 'ear drops'). A Salish tribe around the lake and along the river of the same name in the extreme N. part of Idaho and N. E. Washington. Gibbs divided them into the Kalispelms or Pend d'Oreilles of the Lower Lake and the Slka-tkml-schi or Pend d'Oreilles of the Upper Lake, and according to Dr Dart the former numbered 520 in 1851, the latter 480 (Pac. R. R. Rep. I, 415, 1855). McVickar (Hist. Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 386, note, 1842) made three divisions: Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and Micksuckealton. Lewis and Clark estimated their number at 1,600 in 30 lodges in 1805. In 1905 there were 640 Upper Pend d'Oreilles and 197 Kalispel under the Flathead agency, Mont., and 98 Kalispel under the Colville agency, Wash.

The subdivisions, being seldom referred to, are disregarded in the synonymy.

Ash-min-de-ess-may.—Anon. Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). **Ah-min'-e-shu'-me.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol., 402, 1862 ('the tribe that uses canoes': Crow name). **Calapelizs.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 696, 1857. **Calespelin.**—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. **Calespell.**—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 24, 1846. **Calespin.**—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, op. cit., 170. **Calispelis.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 504, 1878. **Calospelin.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 701, 1857. **Calospells.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 102, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1874. **Cospellar.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., VII, 1848. **Cospellar.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 475, 1814. **Coss-pel-lar's Nation.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 119, 1905. **Ear Ringa.**—De Smet, Letters, 62, 1843. **Flathead Kootanie.**—Tolmie and Dawson,

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Kalispel
[pt. 4] 647

Comp. Vocabs., 1248, 1884 (erroneously so called). Hanging Rocks.—Irving, Rocky Mts., i, 127, 1837. Kah-lis-pelm.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 461, 1854. Kalespel.—Ibid., 418. Kalispelum.—Gallatin, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name). Kalispel.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1901, 402, 1902 (own name). Kalispelinas.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 418, 1854. Kalispelms.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., i, 415, 1855. Kalispels.—Smet, Letters, 176, 1843. Kalispelum.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 419, 1854. Kalispels-ne.—Ibid., 419. Ka'nkqtlā'tlkm.—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1892 (Kutenai name: 'compress side of head'). Kelispem.—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., ii, 101, 325, 1844. Klasch-klatkiam.—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 1248, 1884 (Kutenai name). Kullas Palus.—Warre and Vavasour in Martin, Hudson Bay Ter., 82, 1849. Kullespelm.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 205, 1846. Kullispem.—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., ii, 27, 1848. Kushpilin.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 731, 1896 (a Yakima of Pelooc form). Kuttalspelm.—Latham, Comp. Philol., 209, 1862. Lower Pend d'Oreilles.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., i, 415, 1855. Ni-ho-ta-to-tup'i-e.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol., 264, 1862 (Shuswap name). Papahyin'lima.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 731, 1896 (Yakima name: 'people of the great fir trees'). Pooaz d'Oreilles.—Audouard, Le Far West, 204, 1868. Pend d'Oreilles of the Lower Lake.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., i, 415, 1855. Pend d'Oreilles of the Upper Lake.—Ibid. Pen'le-d'oreilles.—Smet, Letters, viii, 1843. Pendis Oreilles.—Irving, Rocky Mts., i, 121, 1837. Pend d'Oreilles.—Price in Sen. Ex. Doc. 44, 47th Cong., 2d sess., 2, 1883. Pendesna.—McVickar, Hist. Exped. Lewis and Clark, ii, 386, note, 1842. Pendera.—Parker, Jour., 298, 1842. Pendersa.—Robertson (1846) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 8, 1848. Pendereyes.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., vi, 500, 1846. Pend Oreilles.—Dart in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851. Pendersa.—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 179, 1850. Pendersa.—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 159, 1850. Sar-lit-ku.—Suckley in Pac. R. R. Rep., i, 300, 1855. Sika-tkmi-ochi.—Gibbs, ibid., 415. Upper Pend d'Oreilles.—Com'r. Ind. Aff. in Sen. Misc. Doc. 136, 41st Cong., 2d sess., ii, 1870.

000 **Kaliukluk.** A Kaialigmiut Eskimo village s. of C. Vancouver, Nelson id., Alaska; pop. 30 in 1880.

Kalukhlugamute.—Nelson quoted by Baker, Geog. Dict. Alaska, 1902. Kaliuchhlugamute.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 54, 1884. Kaliukluk.—Baker, op. cit.

Kalkalya. A former Maidu village on the site of Mooretown, Butte co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, pl. xxxviii, 1905.

Kalokta. The Crane clan of the Zuñi of New Mexico.

Ka'lokti-kwe.—Cushing in 12th Rep. B. A. E., 368, 1896 (*kwe*='people'). Ko-lo-lik-ti-que.—Stevenson in 5th Rep. B. A. E., 541, 1887.

Kalokwis (*Qā'logwis*, 'crooked beach'). A village of the Tlauitsis on Turner id., Brit. Col. It was the legendary home of the Kwakiutl tribe at which all the transformations of animals took place.

Ki-loo-kwis.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. for 1887, sec. ii, 72. Kar-luk-woos.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., 229, 1887. Qā'logwis.—Boas, inf'n, 1906 (= 'crooked beach'). Galukwis.—Boas in Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., op. cit.

Kalopalitg (pl. *Kalopalit*). A merman of Eskimo mythology; also called Mitiling ('with eider ducks'). He wears a jacket of eider-duck skins spotted with their black heads, and into the enormous hood he puts drowned hunters when kaiaks capsize. His feet are as big as sealskin floats. The Central Eskimo believe that once there were many Kalopalit, while now only few are left, but they imagine that they still see one occasionally swimming far out at sea and splashing the water with his legs and arms, or basking on a rock, or sitting in winter on the edge of a floe. They are supposed to delight in overturning kaiaks, and hunters tell stories of stealing up to Kalopalit while they lie asleep on the water and killing them with walrus harpoons, but one must shut his eyes as he makes the cast, else the Kalopaling will overset the kaiak and drown all on board. The flesh of the Kalopalit is said to be poisonous, but it can be fed to dogs.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 620, 1888. 000

Kaltag. A Kaiyuhkhotana village on the left bank of the Yukon, Alaska; pop. 45 in 1880.

Coltag.—Whymper, Alaska, 190, 1869. Kahltag.—Raymond in Sen. Ex. Doc. 12, 42d Cong., 1st sess., 65, 1871. Kaltag.—Dall, Alaska, 41, 1870. K-kaltat.—Zagoskin quoted by Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 27, 1884. Khaltat.—Tikhmenief (1861) quoted by Baker, Geog. Dict. Alaska, 1902.

Kaltat. A Koyukukhotana village on an island in Yukon r., not far from its junction with Koyukuk r., Alaska; pop. 9 in 1842.

Khaltat's village.—Allen, Rep. on Alaska, 110, 1887. K-khaltat.—Zagoskin quoted by Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 27, 1884.

Kal...srgheatnuxs ('people on a point of land extending far into the ocean'). A division of the Tututni, formerly residing at Port Orford, on the coast of Oregon.

Xil-te'e'-rsu-a-ghana'.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, iii, 228, 1890 (own name). Port Orford Indians.—Palmer in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 214, 1857. Port Orford.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 420, 1865. Qwlo-tsu'-mipi-tin ghna'ā.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, iii, 228, 1890 (Naltunnetunne name). Tsa-ra-ar-to-ay.—Abbott, MS. Coquille census, B. A. E., 1856. Ts'e-ri'-ā ghana.—Dorsey, Coquille MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. Tse-ri'-ā ghna'.—Everette, Tutu MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1889 (= 'people by C. Foulweather').

Kaltshak. A Kuskwogmiut Eskimo village on the right bank of Kuskokwim r., about lon. 161°; pop. 106 in 1880, 29 in 1890.

Kakhlugah-miut.—Zagoskin in Nouv. Ann. Voy., 5th s., xxi, map, 1850. Kalkhagamute.—Hallock in Nat. Geog. Mag., ix, 90, 1898. Kalthagamute.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, map, 1884. Kalthagamiut.—Eleventh Census, Alaska, 164, 1893. Kalthhagamute.—Petroff, op. cit., 58. Kaltshagamut.—Spurr and Post quoted by Baker, Geog. Dict. Alaska, 1902. Kaltshak.—Baker, ibid. Khalthagamjut.—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizz., map, 1855.

Kaluiak. A Kaniagmiut Eskimo village and fishing station on Chignik bay, Alaska; pop. 30 in 1880, 193 in 1890.

Chignik Bay.—Eleventh Census, Alaska, 163, 1893. Kaluiak.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, 28, 1884.

Kaluktak. An Eskimo village in the Kuskokwim district, Alaska; pop. 29 in 1893.

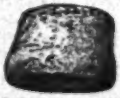
Kahlukhtughamiut.—Eleventh Census, Alaska, 164, 1893.

Kalulaadlek (*Kalulaā'LEX*, 'small house of owl'). A village of the Ntlakyapamuk on the E. side of Fraser r., about 24 m. above Yale, Brit. Col.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ii, 169, 1900.

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Methow

000 discoidal and cylindrical pestle. Many of these hand-stones serve equally well for rubbing, rolling, and pounding. See *Mortars, Mullers, Notched plates, Pestles.*

DISCOIDAL MULLER; CALIFORNIA (1-6)



PESTLE-MULLER; ALASKA (1-4)

Consult Cushing in Millstone, IX, X, 1884–1885; Fewkes (1) in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898, (2) 22d Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 1891; James Stevenson in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; M. C. Stevenson in 23d Rep. B. A. E., 1904. (W. H. H.)

Metate ruin. A prehistoric pueblo ruin in the Petrified Forest, across the wash from the "petrified bridge," near the Navaho-Apache co. boundary, Arizona; locally so called on account of the numerous stone milling troughs, or metates, set on edge in circular or linear form and scattered over the surface. The builders of the pueblo are unknown. The pottery, gray-brown and black in color, is coarse in texture and decorated with rude incision and by indented coiling.—Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1901, 318, 1903.

Metates. A former Opata pueblo at the E. base of the Sierra de Teras, about 12 m. W. of Baseraca, E. Sonora, Mexico. Possibly identical with Teras, Guepacomatxi, or Toapara, which pueblos are mentioned in early documents as being in that vicinity.—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 524 et seq., 1892.

Metea (prob. for *Metawā*, 'he sulks.'—W. J.). A Potawatomi chief, distinguished in his tribe as a warrior and an orator. When the Potawatomi were subsidized by the British at the beginning of the War of 1812 he was one of the leaders of the party that massacred the families of the garrison and citizens of Chicago as they were retreating to Detroit. He led the band that harassed the troops who marched in the fall of 1812 to the relief of Ft Wayne and was shot in the arm by Gen. W. H. Harrison. At a council held at Chicago in 1821 he impressed the whites by his eloquence and reasoning powers, and also when the treaty of the Wabash was concluded in 1826. He advocated the education of Indian youth and sent several from his tribe to the Choctaw academy in Kentucky. He died in a drunken debauch at Ft Wayne, in 1827, after having conducted difficult negotiations with dignity and skill in a conference with commissioners of the Government.—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, 59–64, 1858. See *Mustwamsepotan.*

Meteahks. A Mandan band. 000
High Village.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 158, 1877. **Me-te-ah'-ka.**—Ibid.

Metewemesiak ('place of black earth'). A former Nipmuc (?) settlement on Quinebaug R., near Sturbridge, Mass.—Roger Williams (1643) quoted by Tooker, Algonquian Series, VIII, 33, 1901.

Methow (*Met'-how*). A Salishan tribe of 101
E. Washington, formerly living about 161
Methow R. and Chelan lake, now chiefly gathered on the Colville res. Their number is not officially reported.
Battle-le-mule-emanch.—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1847. **Lahtoha.**—Van Valkenburgh in Ind. Aff. Rep., 235, 1865 (perhaps a misprint for Methows). **Meat-who.**—Ross, op. cit. **Meahosa.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 734, 1896. **Met-sow-wa.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, IV, 321, 1905. **Meteowwee.**—Lewis and Clark, Exped., II, 252, 1814. **Meteowwee.**—Ibid., II, 318, 1817. **Methsa.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 253, 1877. **Methowa.**—H. R. Doc. 102, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1874. **Methosa.**—Shanks, et al. (1873), Ibid., 4. **Methow.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 302, 1877. **Mitaui.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pl. LXXXVIII, 1896. **Mithoulsa.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870. 101

Methy. The burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the 000
loche of the Canadian French, a fish common in the waters of N. W. Canada. The word is taken from the name of this fish in the Wood Cree dialect of Algonquian, the Cree proper term being *mihyey*, according to Lacombe. L. Methy in Athabasca is named from this fish; also a lake in Labrador. (A. F. C.)

Meti. A former rancheria of gentile (probably Diegueño) Indians near San Diego, S. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 253, 1884.

Métis ('mixed,' from French *métis*, a derivative of Latin *miscere*, 'to mix'), or *metif*. A term used by the French-speaking population of the N. W. to designate persons of mixed white and Indian blood. Among the Spanish-speaking population of the S. W. the word *mestizo*, of the same derivation, is used, but is applied more especially to those of half-white and half-Indian blood. The term *mustee*, a corruption of *mestizo*, was formerly in use in the Gulf states. In the W. the term "half-breed" is loosely applied to all persons of mixed white and Indian blood, without regard to the proportion of each. See *Mixed-bloods.* (J. M.)

Maitifs.—Brevel *fide* Sibley (1805) in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 720, 1832. **Mestigos.**—Williams, Vt., I, 494, 1809 (misprint). **Mestizo.**—Correct Spanish form; feminine *mestiza*. **Métis.**—Correct French form. **Mustees.**—Report of 1741 in Carroll, Hist. Coll. S. C., II, 358, 1836. **Mustees.**—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 13, 1875, *fide* Jour. Anthrop. Inst., V, 491, 1876 (used in Bermuda for descendants of Indian slaves brought from the U. S.). **Wissahelwissi.**—Baraga, Otchipwe-Eng. Dict., 421, 1880 (Chippewa name: 'half-burnt wood man'; from *wissakode*, 'burnt trees', referring to their mixed light and dark complexion; pl. *Wissahelwissiwug*. He gives *aissahelwissi* as the literal word for 'half-breed').

Metlakatla. A Tsimshian town 15 m. S. of Port Simpson, Brit. Col. Anciently

1:Hodge E-5 1907,1910 Southeast Salish
Nespelem

000 **Nescambiotit.** See *Assacumbuit.*

Nescopeck. A mixed Iroquois, Shawnee, and Delaware village formerly at the mouth of Nescopeck r., in Luzerne co., Pa., where a town of the same name now stands. It had been abandoned by 1779. (J. N. B. H.)

Neshamini. A Delaware tribe or band formerly living on Neshaminy cr., Bucks co., Pa.

Neshamani.—Clay quoted by Day, Penn., 435, 1843. **Neshaminas.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Ne-cham-i-nas.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 166, 1829. **Neshaminies.**—Proud, Penn., II, 294, 1798. **Nishaminos.**—Sanford, U. S., cxlvii, 1819.

Neshannock. A white-fleshed variety of potato; from the name of the place in Pennsylvania, where it was first produced. *Neshannock*, the name of a village and stream in Mercer co., comes from a word in the Delaware dialect of Algonquian, signifying 'place of two rivers', from *nisha* 'two', *-hanne* 'flowing stream', *-ock* locative suffix. (A. F. C.)

Neshaath (*Nx'c'asath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Neshaw. A local word for eel in Massachusetts. Trumbull (Natick Dict., 80, 1903) says: "The name of 'neshaw eel' is yet retained by the fishermen of Marthas Vineyard and perhaps elsewhere in Massachusetts for the silver eel (*Murena argentea*)." The derivation is from Narraganset *neeshaúog* 'eels', literally 'pairers,' from *nees* 'two', *auog* 'they go to'. This Algonquian name, Trumbull thinks, may have belonged originally to the lamprey. (A. F. C.)

Nesheptanga. An ancient ruined pueblo situated in Jeditoh valley, in the Hopi country, N. E. Arizona. It seemingly was one of the group of villages built and occupied by the Kawaika people, who were of Keresan stock from the Rio Grande. It was first described, but not named, by V. Mindeleff in 1885 as a ruin between the Bat House (Chakpahu) and the Horn House (Kokopnyama), and was partially excavated by Dr Walter Hough for the National Museum in 1901. See Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 50-51, 1891; Fewkes in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 590, 1898; Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1901, 333 et seq., 1903.

Neshepatanga.—Hough, op. cit., pl. 82.

Neshta. An extinct subgens of the Waxhazhe gens of the Ponca.

Nesta.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 229, 1897 (c=sh).

Nesistaha. A Naskotin village at the confluence of Blackwater and Fraser rs., Brit. Col.

Black Water.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1893. **Nesistoah.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892.

Nesikeep ('little deep hollow or cut', according to Teit; 'destroyed', referring to the incidents of a story, according to Hill-Tout). A village belonging to the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., 38 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 12 in 1901, the last time the name was officially reported. Dawson gives this as a Lillooet town. 000

N'sik'y't.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nesikeep.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901. **Nes-i-kip.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Nesykep.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 312, 1893. **Nisicap.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Nas'qip.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Neskollek. A Nataotin village on Babine lake, Brit. Col.

Nes'qôllek.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Nespelim. A Salish tribe on a creek of same name, a N. tributary of Columbia r., about 40 m. above Ft Okinakane, Wash. Ross speaks of them as one of the Okinagan tribes, while Winans classes them as part of the Sanpoil. The latter two together numbered 653 on Colville res., Wash., in 1906. 101 [161]

Ts-es-petsum.—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 185, 1855. **Is-spellum.**—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1849. **Nepesilum.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 253, 1877. **Nespetsum.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nes-pe-lum.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. **Nespelim.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1901, pt. I, 702, 1902. **Nespilim.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pl. 88, 1896. **Sin-spee-lish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855.

Nesquehonite. A variety of magnesium carbonate, from *Nesquehoning*, the place in Pennsylvania where it was found, and *-ite*, representing the Greek ιτος. Nesquehoning, the name of a stream and village in Carbon co., signifies, in the Delaware dialect of Algonquian, 'at the black deer lick,' from *nisque* 'black', *mahoni* 'deer lick,' *-ing* locative suffix. (A. F. C.) 000

Nestucca. A branch of the Tillamook, formerly living on and near Nestugga r., N. W. Oreg., now on the Grande Ronde and Siletz res. Their popular name is derived from that of their country; their own name is Stagâ'ush ('people of Staga'). Pop. 46 in 1881. They are no longer separately enumerated.

Apáfax.—Gatschet, Kalapuya MS., B. A. E., 30 (Atfalati name for the Oregon Salish; perhaps from *tchápáfan*, 'on the coast'). **Nas-tâ'-kin-me' ʒánsi.**—Dorsey, MS. Tutu vocab., 1884 (Tututunne name). **Nas-tâk'-e-me' ʒánsi.**—Dorsey, Naltunnetunne MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Naltunnetunne name). **Nestackse.**—Condon in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1863, 83, 1864. **Nestockies.**—Palmer in H. R. Ex. Doc. 93, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 111, 1856. **Nestucalips.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nestucala.**—H. R. Rep. 96, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 374, 1873. **Nestucca.**—Huntington in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1867, 71, 1868. **Nestucka.**—Ibid., 62. **Nestuckah.**—Victor in Overland Mo., VII, 346, 1871. **Nestuckers.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 221, 1861. **Nestuckias.**—Taylor in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 40th Cong., spec. sess., 26, 1867. **Nextucca.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nestrucca.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 74, 1874. **Nes Tucca.**—Ibid., 412, 1872. **Nestucca.**—Ibid., 346, 1875. **Nikasa.**—Framboise (1835) quoted by Gairdner in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 255, 1841 (probably identical). **Nikas.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 335, 1844 (probably identical). **Nistoki Ampa'kanim.**—Gatschet, Lakmiut MS., B. A. E., 105 (Lakmiut name). **Shihalta.**—Gatschet, Shasta vocab., B. A. E., 1877 (Yreka [Kikatsik] name). **Si ni'-ta-li.**—Dorsey, Coquille MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 ('flatheads'; Coquille name). **Stagâ'ush.**—Boas, inf'n, 1906. **Tégabosh.**—Gatschet, Nestucca MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (own name). **Teqe'-k'qâ.**—Dorsey, Alsea MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Alsea name).

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan

000 where are still the remains of a town. It is possible that White's branch was also called Okaluza in Romans' time. This writer represents the Black Water warriors as predatory in their habits, often making inroads into the territory of the Creeks. In 1831 the Black Water people numbered 78.—Halbert in Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., III, 367-368, 1900; VI, 420, 1902.

Black Water.—Jefferys, French Dom., I, 165, 1761. **Oaka Lousa.**—Romans, Florida, map, 1775. **Ogus Lousaza.**—Jefferys, French Dom., I, 164, 1761. **Oka Lousa.**—Romans, Florida, 310, 1775. **Okeousa.**—Lattré, Map U. S., 1784. **Oke Lousa.**—Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., VI, 420, 1902 (misquotation of d'Anville). **Oké Lousa.**—d'Anville's map in Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, 156, 1897. **Oqué-Lousaza.**—Du Pratz, La., II, 241, 1758.

Okanagan Lake. The local name for a body of Okinagan on the W. shore of Okanagan lake in S. W. British Columbia; pop. 37 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Okalowna.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901.

Okapoole. A former Choctaw village probably in the present Newton co., Miss.—Romans, Florida, map, 1775.

Okatalaya (*Oka-talaia*, 'spreading water'). One of the Choctaw Sixtowns which controlled a large extent of territory in the present Jasper and Smith cos., Miss., but centered on Oka Talaia cr.—Halbert in Pub. Ala. Hist. Soc., Misc. Coll., I, 383, 1901.

Okawasiku ('coot'). A subphratry or gens of the Menominee.—Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 42, 1896.

Okchayi. A former Upper Creek town on Oktchayi cr., a W. tributary of Tallapoosa r., 3 m. below Kailaidshi, in Coosa co., Ala. Its inhabitants were of Alibamu origin, as were also those of Okchayudshi. Milfort gives a tradition concerning their migration. Another Creek settlement of the same name was situated on the E. bank of Tombigbee r., at the ford of the trail to the Creek Nation, which was in a bend of the stream a few miles below Sukanatchi junction, probably in Sumter co., Ala. This was probably the mother town of the other Okchayi and of Okchayudshi. (A. S. G.)

Hook-chaie.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 37, 1848. **Hoothcaoe.**—Hawkins (1813) in Am. State Pap., Ind. Aff., I, 852, 1832. **Oakchag.**—Sen. Ex. Doc. 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., 202, 1836. **Oakchaia.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., II, 341, 1851. **Oakchoya.**—Swan (1789) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 262, 1855. **Oakgees.**—Galphin (1787) in Am. State Pap., Ind. Aff., I, 32, 1832. **Oakjoya.**—Blount (1792), ibid., 270. **Ocha.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., I, 134, map, 1761. **Ochay.**—Romans, Florida, 327, 1775. **Oka.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., III, 361, 1788. **Okha.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 5, 1776. **Okhoya.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Ok-shai.**—Adair, Am. Inds., 257, 272, 1775. **Okshoya.**—Romans, Florida, 90, 1775. **Oke-shoy-atte.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 266, 1851. **Okshoya.**—Carroll, Hist. Coll. S. C., I, 190, 1836. **Oukchaoe.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 18, 1814. **Oxiallies.**—Milfort, Mémoire, 266, 1802. **Ossillies.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., I, 66, 1851.

Okchayi. A town of the Creek Nation, on Canadian r., near Hillabi, Okla. 000

Oktchayi.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., II, 186, 1888.

Okchayudshi ('little Okchayi'). A former small Upper Creek town in the present Elmore co., Ala., on the E. bank of Coosa r., between Odshiapofa (Little Talassee) and Tuskegee. The village was removed to the E. side of Tallapoosa r. on account of Chickasaw raids.

Hook-chaie-co-cha.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 37, 1848. **Hookahcoocha.**—Hawkins (1813) in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 854, 1832. **Little Oakchoy.**—Creek paper (1836) in H. R. Rep. 27, 31st Cong., 2d sess., 122, 1851. **Little Oakjoya.**—U. S. Ind. Treat. (1797), 68, 1837. **Oakchaicocha.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., II, 267, 1851. **Oktchayü'dshi.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 141, 1884.

Oke. The principal village of the Ehatisaht (q. v.), on Eperanza inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Okechumne. A former Moquelumnan group on Merced r., central Cal.

Ochekhamni.—Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., VIII, 659, 1906. **Okechumne.**—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

Okehumpkee (probably 'lonely water'). A former Seminole town 30 m. S. W. from Volusia, and N. E. of Dade's battle ground, Volusia co., Fla. Mikanopy was chief in 1823, between which date and 1836 it was abandoned.

Oakhumphy.—Gadsden (1836) in H. R. Doc. 78, 25th Cong., 2d sess., 407, 1838. **Okahumky.**—Scott's map, ibid., 406-9. **Okehumpkee.**—H. R. Doc. 74, 19th Cong., 1st sess., 27, 1826.

Oksta. The Yurok name of Big lagoon on the N. W. coast of Cal., 10 m. N. of Trinidad, as well as of the largest of the several Yurok villages thereon. (A. L. K.)

Okhatatalaya (*Okhata-talaia*, 'spreading pond'). A former Choctaw town in the westernmost part of the present Newton co., Miss. It was named from a pond several acres in extent, near the center of the town, which was a great resort for wild fowl.—Brown in Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., VI, 445, 1902.

Oklisa (*O-ki'-li-sa*). An extinct Creek clan.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 155, 1884.

Okinagan (etymology doubtful). A name originally applied to the confluence of Similkameen and Okanogan rs., but extended first to include a small band and afterward to a large and important division of the Salishan family. They formerly inhabited the W. side of Okanogan r., Wash., from Old Ft Okanogan to the Canadian border, and in British Columbia the shores of Okanagan lake and the surrounding country. Later they displaced an Athapascan tribe from the valley of the Similkameen. In 1906 there were 527 Okinagan on Colville res., Wash., and 824 under the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, British Columbia; total, 1,351. Gibbs in 1855 gave the following list of Okinagan bands on Okanogan r.: Tkwuratum, Ko- 101 [161]

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan

101 nekonep, Kluckhaitkwu, Kinakanes, and Milakitekwa. The Kinakanes appear to be the Okinagan proper. He also classed the Sanpoil with them, but says "these are also claimed by the Spokane," and in fact they are still oftener placed by themselves. To Gibbs' list should be added the Intietook band of Ross. The following villages or bands are enumerated in the Canadian Reports of Indian Affairs: Ashnola, Chuchunayha, Keremeos, Nkamaplix, Nkainip, Okanagan Lake, Penticton, Shennosquankin, and Spahamin. Teit gives four others: Kedlamik, Komkonatko, Ntlkius, and Zntisemin. Dawson adds Whatlminek. See also *Shamoynumacha*.

Klak'-atil'atlan.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 ('flatheads': Kutenai name). Kinakanes.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 412, 1855. Kikmā'k'ēs.—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 7, 1892 (Kutenai name). Okanagans.—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 44, 1855. Okinacken.—Ross, Adventures, 287, 1847 (used collectively and also as applying to a subdivision). Ochinagan.—Cox, Columb. R., II, 86, 1831. Ochinakin.—Gloede, Kalispel Dict., I, 439, 1877–79. Okanagan.—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 100, 1844. Okanagan.—Parker, Journal, 296, 1840. Okanagan.—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 167, 1900. O-kan-ā-kan.—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 290, 1871. Okanakanes.—De Smet, Letters, 220, 1843. Okanakan.—Ross in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., map, 1890. O'Kanies-Kanies.—Stevens in H. R. Doc. 46, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1856. Okanagans.—Shea, Cath. Miss., 477, 1855. Okanakanes.—De Smet, Letters, 234, 1843. Okiakanes.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1854, 190, 1857. Okinagans.—De Smet, op. cit., 27. Okinagans.—M'Vickar, Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 266, 1842. Okinakane.—Stevens in Sen. Ex. Doc. 66, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 12, 1856. O'Kinakain.—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., I, 27, 1845. Okinakan.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 206, 1846. Okinakanes.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 322, 1854. O'Kinakanes.—Taylor in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 40th Cong., spec. sess., 28, 1867. Okinā'k'ēn.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889. O'kinā'k'ēn.—Chamberlain in 8th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 7, 1892. Okinekane.—De Smet, Letters, 215, 1843. Okin-e-Kanes.—Craig in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 171, 1857. O-kin-i-kanes.—Shaw in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 113, 1857. Okinekane.—Watkins in Sen. Ex. Doc. 20, 45th Cong., 2d sess., 5, 1878. O-ki-wah-kine.—Ross in Ind. Aff. Rep., 27, 1870. Okanagans.—Robertson (1846) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 9, 1848. Okanagan.—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 431, 1845. Okanagan.—Dart in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851. Okanagan.—Wilkes, ibid., 461, 1854. Okanakane.—Stevens in Sen. Ex. Doc. 66, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1856. Ochinagans.—Lane in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. O-ka-na-kane.—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891 (Ntlakyapamuk name). Ochinagans.—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 150, 1856. Schit-ka-e-at.—Mackay quoted in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 6, 1891. Schit-ka-e-at-ch.—Ibid. Skakaiil.—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (properly Isonkuaili, 'our people': own name). Ska-kah.—Mackay quoted by Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 7, 1891 (own name). Sko-wha'-a-mash.—Dawson, ibid., 8 (Shuswap name). Sa-a-na-mah.—Mackay quoted by Dawson, ibid. Tsitqui'at.—Boas in 5th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 10, 1889 (Ntlakyapamuk name). U-ka-nakane.—Mackay quoted by Dawson, op. cit., 6.

000 **Okinoyektokawik.** A small Kaviagmiut Eskimo village on the coast opposite Sledge id., Alaska.—11th Census, Alaska, 162, 1893.

Okiogmiut. A name sometimes given collectively to the Eskimo of St Lawrence and the Diomede ids., Alaska. The former belong properly to the Yuit of Asia; for the latter, see *Imaklimiut* and *Inguklimiut*. 000

Island Innuit.—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXIV, 377, 1885. Kakh'lit innūin.—Simpson quoted by Dall in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., I, 15, 1877. Ghaeg'-mūt.—Dall, ibid. Ghaeguamiu.—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., XVIII, 296, 1869. Ghinganak.—Petroff in 10th Census, Alaska, map, 1884.

Okieserbik. A former Eskimo village on Aneretok fjord, E. Greenland; pop. 50 in 1829.

Okiesserbik.—Graah, Exped. E. Coast Greenland, 114, 1837.

Okisko. A chief of the Weapemeoc of Virginia, in 1585–86, who with Menatonon gave to Ralfe Lane most of the information communicated to Sir Walter Raleigh respecting the surrounding region. Although independent, Okisko was dominated to some extent by Menatonon, who induced him to acknowledge subjection to the English queen. Nevertheless Lane accused him of being the leader in the plot formed by his tribe, the Mandoag (Nottoway), and other Indians, to massacre the colonists. (C. T.)

Okittiyakni (Hitchiti: *Oki-tiyakni*, probably 'whirlpool' or 'river bend'). A former Lower Creek village on the E. bank of Chattahoochee r., 8 m. below Eufaula, in Quitman co., Ga. Pop. 580 in 1822.

Ocitiyakny.—Woodward, Reminis., 107, 1859. O-ke-te-yee-en-nee.—Hawkins (1814) in Am. State Pap., Ind. Aff., I, 860, 1832. Oke-tickinaas.—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 364, 1822. Oketeyeenne.—Hawkins, op. cit., 860. Okete Yeenne.—Ibid., 845. O-ke-teyee-en-ne.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 66, 1848. Oki-tiyakni.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 140, 1884.

Oklafalaya ('the long people'). One of the three great divisions into which the Choctaw (q. v.) were divided for at least a third of a century prior to their removal to Indian Ter. Originally it may have been the name of a town, extended in time to include all the settlements in the region in which it was situated. Unlike those in the eastern divisions, the Indians of this section were scattered in small settlements over a great extent of territory. "The boundary line separating this from the northeastern district began in the vicinity of the present little town of Cumberland, in Webster co. [Miss.]; thence ran southwesterly on the dividing ridge separating the head waters of Tibbee (Oktibbeha) on the E. from the Big Black waters on the W. down to the vicinity of Dido, in Choctaw co.; thence in a zigzag course on the dividing ridge between the Noxubee and the Yokenookeny waters to the vicinity of New Prospect; thence it zigzagged more or less easterly between the headwaters of Pearl r. and the Noxubee waters to a point on the ridge not far S. of Old Singleton (not the present Singleton); thence southerly on the ridge between the Pearl r. waters on the W. and

000 regards them as probably identical with the Pisko band of the Yakima. (L. F.)
Pisah quit pin.—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, III, 197, 1905. **Pisaquitpah.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 232, 1814. **Pishquitpaws.**—Ibid., 23. **Pishquitpows.**—Ibid., II, 219, 1817. **Pisquitpahs.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 370, 1822. **Pisquitpahs.**—Domenech, Deserts N. A., I, 443, 1860.

Piskakanakis (*Apistibibhis*, magpie, lit. 'small raven.'—Hewitt). A Cree band living in the vicinity of Tinder mtn., Northwest Ter., Canada, in 1856. They occupied 30 earth lodges and log cabins, and cultivated small patches of corn and potatoes; during the winter they hunted buffalo and traded the hides to the Hudson's Bay Co.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 237, 1862.

Piskaret. See *Pieskaret*.

Piskitang. An unidentified Algonquian tribe or band formerly living near the Nipissing in Canada.
Piskatang.—Jes. Rel., Thwaites ed., XLV, 105, 1899. **Piskitang.**—Jes. Rel. 1658, 22, 1858.

Pisko ('river bend'). A Yakima band occupying a village on the s. side of Yakima r. between Toppenish and Setass crs., on the Yakima res., Wash.

Pispizawichasha ('prairie-dog people'). A band of the Brulé Teton Sioux.
Pispiza-witasa.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 218, 1897. **Pispiza-witanca.**—Ibid.

Pispoghtt. A village of Christian Indians, probably Nauset, in 1674 (Bourne, 1674, in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st s., I, 198, 1806). It seems to have been in w. Barnstable co., Mass., near Buzzards bay, and may be identical with Pocasset.

Pisqueno. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

101 **Pisquows** (probably from the Yakima *pisko*, 'bend in the river'). Originally a Salish tribe on Wenatchee or Pisquows r., a western tributary of the Columbia in the present Kittitas and Okanogan cos., Washington. Gibbs states that by 1853 they were so largely intermarried with the Yakima as to have almost lost their identity. Gibbs, Hale, and most subsequent authors have employed the term in a collective sense. The former made it include "the Indians on the Columbia between the Priest's and Ross' rapids on the Pisquouse or Winatshapam r., the Ente-at-kwu, Chelan lake, and the Methow or Barrier r." The Pisquows proper or the remnant of them are now on the Yakima res., Wash. Their bands were Camlitpaw, Siapkat, Shallattoo, Shanwappom, Skaddal, and Squannaroo. See Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 736, 1896.
Pichiss.—Wilkes, West Am., 101, 1849. **Piscahouse.**—Lane in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 174, 1850. **Pissaous.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 235, 1844. **Pischeula.**—Stevens (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 55, 1857. **Pischous.**—Irving, Astoria, map, 1849. **Piscous.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 210, 1846. **Piskwas.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, 20, 1848.

Piskwous.—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 71, 1856. **Pisquous.**—Hale, op. cit., 224. **Pisquouse.**—U. S. Stat. at Large, XII, 961, 1862. **Pisc-ous.**—Ross, Adventures, 296, 1847.

Pissacoac. The chief village of the Pissacoe in 1608, situated on the N. bank of Rappahannock r. above the present Leedstown, in Westmoreland co., Va. 000
Pissacak.—Simons in Smith (1629), Va., I, 185, repr. 1819. **Pissacoack.**—Smith, ibid., map.

Pissacoe. A tribe or band of the Powhatan confederacy living on the N. bank of Rappahannock r. in King George and Westmoreland cos., Va. They formed part of the Matchotic tribe. Their principal village was Pissacoac.
Pissacock.—Smith (1629), Va., I, map, repr. 1819. **Pissacock.**—Simons, ibid., 185. **Pissacoes.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 128, 1816 (misprint).

Pisah (cognate with Chippewa *pijiⁿ*, 'lynx.'—W. J.). A gens of the Abnaki.
Pesa.—J. D. Prince, inf'n, 1905 (modern St Francis Abnaki form). **Pijiⁿ.**—Wm. Jones, inf'n, 1906 (Chippewa form). **Pi-sah'.**—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 174, 1877.

Pistahin. A Clallam village on Pysht r., Wash., which flows into Juan de Fuca strait. Starling erroneously states that the "Macaws and Pist-chins speak the same language."
Pisht.—Eels in Smithson. Rep. 1887, 608, 1888. **Pishist.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 450, 1854. **Pishist.**—U. S. Ind. Treat., 800, 1873. **Pist-shin.**—Starling in Ind. Aff. Rep., 170, 1852. **Pist-shins.**—Ibid., 172.

Pitac. A former rancheria of the Pima on the Gila r., s. Ariz., visited by Father Garcés in 1770 (Arricivita, 1791, quoted by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. M., 387, 1889). Cf. *Petaikuk*.

Pitahauerat ('down stream,' or 'east.'—Grinnell). One of the tribes of the Pawnee confederacy. The French spoke of them as Tapage Pawnee, and in a treaty with the U. S. in 1819 the tribe is designated as Noisy Pawnees. The Pitahauerat always placed their villages toward the E., or downstream, from the Chaui, and are spoken of as the lower villages. At one time the tribe lived on Smoky Hill r., W. Kans., and later rejoined their kindred on Loup r., Nebr., where their reservation was established in 1857. In 1876 they were removed to Oklahoma, where they now live. Their lands have been allotted in severalty, and they are citizens of the U. S. In their village organization, customs, and beliefs, they did not differ from the other Pawnee. According to Grinnell the tribe is divided into the Pitahauerat proper and the Kawaraki. (A. C. F.)
Noisy Pawnees.—Treaty of 1819 in U. S. Stat., VII, 172, 1845. **Pawnee Tappage.**—Treaty of 1849 in U. S. Ind. Treat., 641, 1873. **Pawnee Tappahs.**—Treaty of 1858, ibid., 650. **Pawnee Tappaye.**—Treaty of 1834, ibid., 648. **Pe-ta-ha'-ne-rat.**—Morgan in Smithson. Cont., XVII, 196, 1871. **Pethahauerat.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 530, 1878. **Petheweratu.**—Ibid. **Pe-tou-wa-ra.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxxxv, 1823. **Pit-a-hau'-i-rat.**—Dunbar in Mag. Am. Hist., IV, 251, 1880. **Pitahawirata.**—Sansarai quoted by Dorsey in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., VI, 381, 1892 (prob. Omaha notation of Pawnee name). **Pitavirata Noisy Pawnees.**—Treaty of 1819 in U. S. Ind. Treaties, 645, 1873. **Tapage.**—Parker, Jour-

1: Hodge E-5 1907,1910 Southeast Salish
Sanpoil

000 **San Pascual.** A former pueblo of the Piro on the E. bank of the Rio Grande, opposite the present San Antonio village (which occupies the site of Senecú), Socorro co., N. Mex. Shea (Cath. Miss., 82, 1855) states that a mission existed there and that it was destroyed during the rebellion of 1680. According to Bandelier, however, the village in all probability was abandoned about 1675, since Senecú, on the opposite side of the river, was destroyed early in that year by the Apache. Consult Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 250, 1892. See also *Piro*.

San Pascual. A former Yuma rancheria on Gila r., Ariz., 16 to 20 leagues above its mouth, visited by Anza and Font in 1775.—Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 392, 1889.

San Pascual. A village of the Gidanemuk, a branch of the Serranos of s. California, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776.

San Pasqual.—Garcés, Diary, 273, 1900.

San Pedro (Saint Peter). A Yuma rancheria on the Rio Gila in Arizona, 3 leagues above its junction with the Colorado. It was visited by Father Eusebio Kino in 1699.

S. Pedro.—Kino, map (1701), in Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 360, 1889 (see p. 359). S. Petrus.—Kino, map (1702), in Stöcklein, Neue Welt-Bott, 74, 1726. St Peter.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, map, 1759 (located where San Pablo should be).

San Pedro. A Mohave rancheria, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776; situated on or near the w. bank of the Rio Colorado, lat. 35° 01′, about 8 m. N. W. of Needles, S. E. Cal.—Garcés, Diary (1776), 234, 416, 1900.

San Pedro de las Jamajabe.—Garcés, op. cit.

San Pedro. A Timucua mission on the present Cumberland id., Fla., named in 1688 in an address from the chiefs of the tribe to the King of Spain, a translation of which appears in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 497, 1880.

San Pedro. A rancheria of the Tejas (Hainai), on a stream of the same name, at which the Franciscan mission of San Francisco de los Tejas (q.v.) was founded in 1690. It contained 80 men in 1782 (Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 665, 1886). See *Nabedache*.

San Pedro. One of the principal settlements of the Mayo, situated in S. Sonora, Mexico.—Hrdlička in Am. Anthr., VI, 59, 1904.

San Pedro Guazave. A former settlement of the Guazave (Vacoregue) on the E. bank of Rio Sinaloa, about lat. 25° 40′, N. W. Sinaloa, Mexico.

Guazave.—Orozco y Berra, Geog., map, 1864. San Pedro Guazave.—Ibid., 322.

San Pedro Martire (Saint Peter the Martyr). A Dominican mission, founded May 28, 1794, by Father Pallas, about 40 m. E. of Santo Tomás mission, lat. 31° 50′, Lower California.

San Pedro Martyr.—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869.

San Pedro y San Pablo (Saint Peter and Saint Paul). A mission established by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1780 among the Yuma on the W. bank of Colorado r., near the site of modern Fort Defiance (Pilot Knob), 8 or 10 m. below Yuma, in extreme S. E. California. On July 17–19, 1781, the mission was sacked and burned by the natives, about 50 Spaniards, including Garcés, three other friars, and Capt. Rivera y Moncada were killed, and the women and children made captives. See *Concepción, Missions, San Pablo*. 000

Bieñer.—Cones, Garcés Diary, 21, 1900. San Pedro-Pablo.—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1869. San Pedro y San Pablo.—Arricivita, Crón. Seraf., 504-511, 539, 1792; Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 397, 1889; Cones, cited above. San Pedro y San Pablo de Bieñer.—Cones, Garcés Diary, 19, 1900.

San Pedro y San Pablo. A Cochimi settlement and visita in 1745, situated 8 leagues N. of the parent mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, lat. 27°, Lower California.

San Pedro and San Pablo.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

Sanpet. A body of Ute formerly occupying San Pete valley and Sevier r., central Utah. Powell found 36 on the Uinta res., Utah, in 1873, although they are said to have numbered 500 in 1865. They are now included under the collective name of Uinta Ute. (H. W. H.)

Land Pitshes.—Farnham, Travels, 58, 1843. Sampetches.—De Smet, Letters, 27, 1843. Sampiches.—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Man., V, 420, 1847. Sampichya.—Burton, City of Saints, 578, 1861. Sampetches.—Collins in Ind. Aff. Rep., 125, 1861. San-Petes.—Humphreys in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1859, 351, 1860. Sanpiche Utahs.—Wilson (1849) in Cal. Mess. and Corresp., 185, 1850. San Pitsh.—Correll (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 29, 37th Cong., 2d sess., 37, 1862. San Pitshes.—Cooley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 18, 1865. Sanpits.—Gebow, Shoshonay Vocab., 5, 1868 (Shoshoni name). Sampiche Utahs.—Wilson in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1849, 67, 1850.

Sanpoil. A body of Salish on Sans Poil r. and on the Columbia below Big bend, Wash. Gibbs classed them as one of the 8 bands of Spokan and also as one of the 6 bands of Okinagan, they being claimed by both tribes. In 1905 they were reported to number 324, on the Colville res., but in 1909 their population was given as only 178, the disparity being attributed to duplication in previous counts. No treaty was ever made with these Indians for their lands, the Government taking possession of their country except such portions as have been set apart by Executive order for their occupancy.

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728

Gnagpella.—De Smet, Letters, 230, 1843. Hai-ai'-ulma.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 733, 1896 (Yakima name). Ne-high-e-aim-ne.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 417, 1855. Hihighesimne.—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 475, 1814. Hihighesime.—Kelley, Oregon, 63, 1830. Ipella.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 733, 1896 (Yakima name). Linpellish.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 200, map 1853. N'peshela.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855. N'pesh-la.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 429, 1854. N'peskie.—Gibbs, op. cit., 412. San Peela.—Shanks in Sen. Misc. Doc. 22, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1874. Sanpoil.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1901, 702, 1902. Sanpoila.—

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Sanpoil

101 Stevens, Ibid., 22, 1870. Sanpoils.—Wilson in Trans. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 292, 1868. Sans-Poelles.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855. Sapoeil.—Parker, Jour., 293, 1840. Sanpoils.—Lane in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. Sinapoil.—Cox, Columbia R., II, 26, 1831. Sinapoilsh.—Anderson quoted by Gibbs in Hist. Mag., VII, 77, 1863. Sinipoeuls.—Duflot de Mofras, Oregon, II, 335, 1844. Sinapoilsh.—M'Vickar, Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 306, 1842. Sinpoeilish.—Parker, Jour., 313, 1842. Sin-poh-oil-ish-ish.—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1849. Sinpoil.—De Smet, Letters, 169, 1843. Sin-poil-ee-hu.—Suckley in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 308, 1855. Sin-poil-ochus.—Gibbs, ibid., 414. Sinr-Poils.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 733, 1896 (variant form). Sikiarkum.—Suckley, op. cit., 300. Sapoilliyix.—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan form). Sapoilish.—Ibid. (Salish form).

000 **San Rafael.** The next to the last Franciscan mission established in California; founded as an asistencia or branch of San Francisco (Dolores). The mortality among the Indians in San Francisco had become so great that a panic was feared, and a transfer of a portion of the survivors to some situation on the N. side of the bay was proposed. At first they were sent over without a priest, but after several had died it was determined to found a new establishment; this was done, Dec. 14, 1817, the new mission being dedicated to San Rafael Arcángel. The native name of the place was Nanaguami. About 230 neophytes were transferred from San Francisco, most of whom, however, originally came from the N. side of the bay. An adobe building, 87 by 42 ft, divided into rooms for chapel, dwelling-rooms, etc., was finished in 1818. Two years later there were 590 neophytes, and 1,140, the highest number reached, in 1828. By 1823 the establishment was recognized as a separate mission. Its wealth was never very great, though it was prosperous, having in 1830, 1,548 large stock and 1,852 sheep, with an average crop for the preceding decade of 2,454 bushels. In 1830 there were 970 neophytes, the number decreasing about 50 percent in the next four years. At the time of secularization considerable property was distributed among the Indians; but in 1837, under the plea that the natives were not making good use of it, this was again brought together, with a promise of redistribution under more favorable circumstances. In 1839 the Indians were reported to be greatly dissatisfied, and in 1840 a distribution of the livestock was ordered. There were then 190 Indians near the mission, and probably 150 more scattered elsewhere. In 1846 Frémont took possession of the mission. After he left, it seems to have been unoccupied, and it has now entirely disappeared. The neophytes probably belonged chiefly to the Olamentke division of the Moquelumnan family. (A. B. L.)

San Rafael. Formerly a rancheria of the Papago in s. Arizona, near the headwaters of the Rio Salado of Sonora, Mexico; visited in 1701 and 1702 by Father Kino and so named by him. Possibly identical with the modern Mesquite or Quijotos (q. v.), but not to be confounded with the mission of Guevavi, which bore the same saint name, nor with San Serafin (Actum). 000

San Rafael.—Kino (1702) in Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., I, 313, 1856. S. Rafael.—Kino, map (1701), in Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 280, 1889; Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, map, 1759. S. Rafael Actum.—Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 522, 1884. S. Raphaël.—Kino, map (1702), in Stöcklein, Neue Welt-Bott, 74, 1726.

San Rafael. A former rancheria in s. Arizona, probably Maricopa, visited by Kino and Mange in 1699 (Mange cited by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 358, 1889). Not to be confounded with the San Rafael in the Pima country.

San Rafael de los Gentiles. Mentioned by Bancroft (Ariz. and N. Mex., 281, 1889) as a pueblo settlement of New Mexico with 15 inhabitants, about 1765. Locality not known.

San Redesinda. A rancheria of the Quigyuma, visited and so named by Father Kino in Mar. 1702. Doubtless situated on the N. bank of the Rio Colorado, just above its mouth, in N. W. Sonora, Mexico. See Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 310, 1759; Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 500, 1884; Coues, Garcés Diary, 178, 1900.

San Sabá. A Franciscan mission established on the Rio San Sabá in Texas, in Apr. 1757, among the Lipan Apache, under the protection of the presidio of San Luis de las Amarillas, 1½ leagues distant, named in honor of the Viceroy of Mexico. The Spaniards were induced by the Lipan to found the mission in order that they might gain the aid of the former against their enemies the Comanche, but after its establishment the Lipan refused under various pretexts to become concentrated under mission influence. On Mar. 2, 1758, the Comanche and their allies (Wichita and others) raided the Spanish horse herd and captured 62 head, and on the 16th 2,000(?) mounted hostiles gained entrance to the mission under protestations of friendship, murdered nearly all the occupants, and burned the buildings. But few of the Lipan were killed, most of them having fled to the mountains on the approach of the Comanche. In the following year an expedition against the raiders was made, and in an attack on a rancheria 150 leagues away, 55 of the foe were killed, but little else was accomplished, the Spaniards fleeing when a band of warriors, said to number 6,000, of different tribes, at a place called San Teodoro in the Wichita (Taovayases) country, made a stand against them. See Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 646, 1886; Garrison, Texas, 1904.

San Sabas. A visitation town in 1745, situated 3 leagues from the parent mission of San Ignacio de Kadakaman, about lat.

000 the Apaches surprised the pueblo of Senecú, killed its missionary, Fray Alonzo Gil de Avila, and slaughtered so many of the inhabitants of all ages and both sexes that the survivors fled in dismay to Socorro, and the pueblo remained forever deserted." Not to be confounded with the Senecu (see *Senecu del Sur*) below El Paso, in Chihuahua, which was settled about 1680 by fugitive Piro and Tigua from New Mexico, some of them being from the older Senecu. See also *Piros; Pueblos.* (F. W. H.)

Senecu.—Davis, Span. Conq. N. Mex., 310, 1869. **Ranccary.**—New Mex. Doc. quoted by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 171, 1889 (identical?). **San-Antonio de Senecu.**—Benavides, Memorial, 19, 1630. **Sant Antonio de Senecu.**—Blaeu, Atlas, XII, 61, 1667. **S. Antoinede Senecu.**—De l'Isle, Map Am. Sept., 1700. **S. Antonio.**—D'Anville, Map N. A., Bolton's ed., 1752. **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—Crepy, Map Amér. Sept., 1783 (?). **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—Brion de la Tour, Map l'Amér., 1779. **S. Antonio de Senecú.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 5, 1776. **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—De l'Isle, Carte Mexique et Floride, 1703. **Senecu.**—Davis, El Gringo, 123, 1857. **Séna.**—Doc. of 17th cent. quoted by Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 251, 1892. **Senecu.**—Columbus Mem. Vol., 156, 1892 (misprint). **Senecu.**—Benavides, Memorial, 14, 1630. **St. Antonio.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 88, 1855. **St Antony.**—Kitchin, Map N. A., 1787. **Ze-ne-cú.**—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 247, 1892 (Senecrú, or). **Zenneca.**—Solís Miranda (1676) quoted by Bandelier, ibid., III, 131, 1890.

Senecu del Sur (Span.: 'Senecu of the South'). A pueblo on the S. E. bank of the Rio Grande, a few miles below El Paso, in Chihuahua, Mexico, inhabited by the last remnant of the Piro and Tigua who escaped from Senecu, N. Mex., during an Apache outbreak in 1675, or who were taken there from Isleta, Socorro, and Alamillo by Gov. Otermin on his retreat from Santa Fé during the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The mission of San Antonio was established there in 1682. The natives have practically lost their language and are almost completely "Mexicanized." (F. W. H.)

Cinecú.—Escudero, Not. Nuevo-Méx., 14, 1849. **Ienecu.**—Siguenza (1691-93) quoted by Buschmann, Neu-Mexico, 264, 1858. **Jenecu.**—Buschmann, ibid., 249. **San Antonio of Sinelu.**—Cruzate (1685) as quoted by Davis, Span. Conq. N. Mex., 237, 1869 ("supposed to be the same"). **San Antonio Senecu.**—Ward in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1867, 213, 1868. **Senecu.**—Morse, Hist. Am., map, 1798. **Senecu.**—Calhoun (1849) in Cal. Mess. and Corresp., 215, 1850. **Senecú.**—Rivera, Diario, leg. 684, 1736. **Sinecu.**—Bartlett, Pers. Narr., I, 149, 1854. **Sinicú.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 259, Apr. 1882 (Sinecú, or).

Senedo. According to Peyton (Hist. Augusta Co., 6, 1882), a tribe formerly on the N. fork of Shenandoah r., Va., and exterminated by the Southern Indians in 1732. The statement is of doubtful authenticity. (J. M.)

Senega. The "*Seneca* snakeroot" (*Polygala senega*), from which the Indians, and after them the whites, prepared a remedy for snake bites, etc.; from *Seneca*, the name of one of the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The *siniga* of Cherokee is probably the same word. (A. F. C.)

Senestun (*Se-nĕz'-tŭn*). A band or village of the Chastacosta on Rogue r., Oreg.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 234, 1890. 000

Senijextee. A Salish tribe formerly residing on both sides of Columbia r. from Kettle falls to the Canadian boundary; they also occupied the valley of Kettle r., Kootenay r. from its mouth to the first falls, and the region of the Arrow lakes, Brit. Col. In 1909 those in the United States numbered 342, on the Colville res., Wash. 101 161

Lake Indians.—Parker, Journal, 298, 1840. **Savages of the Lake.**—De Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. **Sen-i-jex-tee.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. **Sinaitshogga.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, II, 172, 190, 1855. **Sinaitskiokua.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 202, 1866. **S-na-a-chikst.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1891, sec. II, 6, 1892.

Senikavo. A Kaviagmiut Eskimo village on the mainland opposite Sledge id., Alaska.—11th Census, Alaska, 162, 1893. 000

Senises (Span., probably referring either to *ceniza*, 'ashes,' or to *cenizo*, the white goose-foot, a plant). A former tribe in N. E. Mexico, probably Coahuiltecan, which was drawn from Nuevo Leon and in 1698 gathered into mission San Antonio Galindo Moctezuma, N. of Monclova.

Cenises.—Revillagigedo, Carta, MS., quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 611, 1886.

Senkti (*Senxt*). A Bellacoola village near the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., "about 1 m. above Nuxa'lk·l."

Szæti.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Sznxt.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900. **Sahtlimlh.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122a, 1884 (perhaps refers to Snû't'ele, another town; *mlh*='people of').

Sennenes. A Costanoan division or village in California.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 331, 1897.

Senobe. See *Sannup.*

Sentethltun (*Sĕn-tĕcl-tŭn*). A former village of the Tututni on the S. side of Rogue r., Oreg. Schumacher (Bull. Geol. Surv., 31, 1877) placed it at the mouth of Rogue r., making its inhabitants a part of the Tshemetunne.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890.

Sepascoot. A former band called Munsee, but probably a part of the Wappinger, on the E. bank of Hudson r., at Rhinebeck, Westchester co., N. Y.—Schoolcraft in Proc. N. Y. Hist. Soc., II, 103, 1844.

Sepawi. A pueblo formerly occupied by the Tewa in the valley of El Rito cr., on the heights above the Ojo Caliente of Joseph, and 5 m. from the Mexican settlement of El Rito, N. N. Mex. Bandelier (Arch. Inst. Papers, III, 61, 1890; IV, 51 et seq., 1892) regards its ruin as the largest in New Mexico.

Se-pá-ui.—Bandelier, op. cit., IV, 17, 1892. **Se-pá-ue.**—Ibid., 51. **Sepawi.**—Hewett in Bull. 32, B. A. E., 49, 1906.

Sepawn. See *Supawn.*

Seping. The Painted Eagle clan of the Tewa pueblo of San Juan, N. Mex.

Sepin-tóla.—Hodge in Am. Anthr., IX, 350, 1906 (*tóla*='people').

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish Columbia

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members of which were there at the same time. *Cf. Succa.* (H. E. B.)

Cenoc.—Valero Bautismos, 1739, MS. Cenoc.—Ibid. Senicra.—Ibid., 1728. Senixro.—Ibid., 1728.

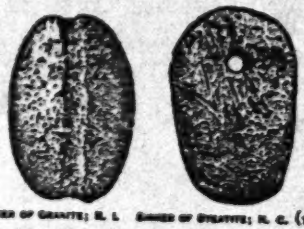
Sinimiut. A Central Eskimo tribe on Pelly bay, Canada. They live on musk-ox and salmon like the tribes of Hudson bay, and have also an abundance of seals. They numbered 45 in 1902.

Pelly Bay Eskimo.—Ausland, 653, 1885. Sinamiut.—Boas in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xv, pt. 2, 377, 1907. Sinimijut.—Boas in Zeitschr. Ges. f. Erdk., 426, 1883. Sinimiut.—Boas in 6th Rep. B. A. E., 451, 1888.

Siningmen. A Kaviagmiut Eskimo village on Golofnin bay, Alaska.—11th Census, Alaska, 162, 1893.

Sinkers. Primitive fishermen everywhere weight their lines and nets with stones. These are usually pebbles or other suitable bits of stone, grooved or notched for attachment by means of cords. Those now in use by the Indian tribes, as well as by the whites, correspond with specimens found in large numbers along the banks of streams and the shores of lakes and other large bodies of water. Larger specimens of the same general shape become anchors (q. v.) on occasion, and the better finished forms pass by imperceptible gradations into the very large group of objects classed as plummets (q. v.), and, in another direction, into the stone club-heads of the Plains tribes (see *Weapons*). Adair states that the Southern Indians, having placed a trap in the bed of the stream, drove the fish toward it by means of a rope made of long grape vines to which were attached stones at proper distances, men placed on opposite sides

Sinker; N. Y. (1-4)



Sinker of granite; R. I. Sinker of syenite; N. C. (1-4)

of the stream dragging the weighted rope along the bottom. The extent to which nets (q. v.) were used by the Indians of the Middle Atlantic states is not known; but the impressions of nets of varying degrees of fineness on pottery show at least that nets were in common use.

Consult Abbott, Prim. Indust., 1881; Adair, Hist. Am. Inds., 1775; Beauchamp in Bull. N. Y. State Mus., IV, no. 16, 1897; Jones, Antiq. Southern Inds., 1873; Rau, Prehist. Fishing, Smithson. Cont., XXV, 1884. (W. H. H.)

101
622

Sinkiuse. A former division of Salish, under Chief Moses, living on the R. side of Columbia r. from Ft Okinakane to the neighborhood of Pt Eaton, Wash. Hale classed them as a division of the Pisquowa. Pop. 355 in 1905, 299 in 1908, 540 (with others?) in 1909. 101

Columbias.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 734, 1896. Isle-de-Peins.—Nesmith in Ind. Aff. Rep., 219, 1858. Isle-de-peires.—Owen, ibid., 268. Isle-de-Pierre.—Shaw in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 113, 1857. Linkiuse.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 316, 1874 (misprint) Moses band.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1904, 610, 1905. Sinakaiéusiah.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 211, 1846. Sinkáyus.—Gatschet, Salish MS., B. A. E. (Salish name). Sinki-use.—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870. Sinxáyus.—Gatschet, Salish MS., B. A. E. (Salish name).

Sinklezin (Navaho name). An ancient pueblo ruin situated on the highest point of a peninsula-like mesa jutting into Chaco canyon from the S., about ¾ m. S. of Pueblo Bonito, N. W. N. Mex. It is built of dull-brown sandstone, rectangular in form but very irregular, a semicircular tier of rooms on the S. inclosing a large court. The dimensions of the structure are 135 ft E. and W. by 183 ft N. and S. The E. wing is 50 by 75 ft, the W. 30 by 58 ft. A wing 30 ft wide extends 40 ft to the S. The semicircular tier of rooms was 256 ft long, 9 ft wide, and 2 stories high; 72 ft of this tier is still (1902) standing about 12 ft high. The walls throughout vary from 20 to 30 in. thick. The rooms are long and narrow, 5½ by 21½ ft being a common size. There are 5 circular kivas in the building, varying from 6 to 25 ft in diameter. The masonry is of alternating bands of fine and coarse stone and dressed blocks chinked with fine tablets, the arrangement being very irregular. Portions of the third story remain standing. The original height was probably 4 stories. (E. L. H.) 000

Sinkyuse. An Athapascan group formerly living on the lower part of the South fork of Eel r., Humboldt co., Cal., having settlements on Bull and Salmon crs. They also held the country down to the coast at Shelter cove and S. to Usal. This section has been popularly known as the Usal (a Pomo term), that on Bull cr. and South fork as the Lolanko (from the name of a locality). They lived for a time on Smith River res., afterward being transferred to Hoopa res. on Trinity r., from which place a few survivors returned in the early seventies and are now living near their old homes. They lived in conical houses of bark, dressed much as the tribes about them, and made baskets by twining. They burned their dead. They differed but little from the Wailaki in language. (P. E. G.)

Bay-ma-pomas.—Tobin in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 405, 1858.

Sinnonquiresse ('Very long wampum string.'—Hewitt). A Mohawk chief, the speaker at Albany in 1691, 1698, 1700, and 1701, signing the Beaver land treaty in the latter year. He was examined about Dellius in 1699, and was at Albany

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Coeur d'Alene

000 Car., 338, reprint 1880), Kroeber's account of the Arapaho process (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pt. 1, 1902), and Wissler's for the Siksika (Ontario Archæol. Rep. for 1906). Good descriptions of Eskimo methods are given by Boas, Murdoch, and Nelson in the 6th, 9th, and 18th Reps. respectively of the B. A. E.; of the Nascapee process by Turner in 11th Rep. B. A. E.; of the British Columbia method by Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, pt. 4, 1900; and of that used by the Chukchi of N. E. Siberia by Bogoras in vol. VII, pt. 1, of the same series. Consult also Bushnell in Bull. 48, B. A. E., 1909; Mason in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1889, 552, 1891; N. Dak. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 455, 1906; Shufeldt in Proc. Nat. Mus. 1888, XI, 1889; Spinden in Mem. Am. Anthr. Assn., II, pt. 3, 1908. (J. M.)

Skingenes (*Sk'ingē'nes*). A Songish band living on Discovery id., a. end of Vancouver id. Pop. 26 in 1909.

Discovery Island (Indians).—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. 2, 66, 1902. **Sk'ingē'nes.**—Boas in 6th Rep N. W. Tribes Can., 17, 1890.

Skinpah (Tenino: *skin*, 'cradle'; *pā*, locative: 'cradle place'). A small Shahaptian tribe speaking the Tenino dialect and formerly living on the N. bank of Columbia r. opposite the mouth of the Des Chutes, in Klickitat co., Wash. They were included in the Yakima treaty of 1855 and placed on the reservation of that name. Their number is unknown.

Saw-paw.—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 186, 1855. **Skeen.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., 263, 1859. **Skinn.**—Robie in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 252, 1858. **Skin.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 410, 1855. **Sk'n'apā.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 740, 1896. **Skin-pah.**—U. S. Stat. at Large, XII, 951, 1863. **Tskin.**—Lee and Frost, Oregon, 176, 1844 (misprint).

Skistlainai-hadai (*Sk'n'slā-i na-i xadā'-i*, 'people of the house where they always have plenty of food'). A subdivision of the Yaku-lanas, a Haida family of the Raven clan; probably named from a house.—Swanton, Cont. Haida, 271, 1905.

101 **Skitswish.** A Salish tribe on a river and lake of the same name in N. Idaho. The name Cœurd'Alène (French 'Awl-heart'), by which they are popularly known, was originally a nickname used by some chief of the tribe to express the size of a trader's heart. The Skitswish bear a
181 high reputation for industry, self-respect,
101 and good behavior. In 1909 533 were enumerated as belonging to the Cœur d'Alène res., Idaho.

Cœur, and Alenes.—Scouler (1846) in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., I, 232, 1848. **Cœur d'Aléne.**—Parker, Journal, 293, 1846. **Cœur d'Elaine.**—Stevens in H. R. Doc. 46, 33d Cong., 1st sess., 77, 1854. **Cœur d'Eliene.**—Ibid. **Cœur d'Elize.**—Ibid. **Cœur d'Helene.**—Lane in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. **Cœurs d'Alenes.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 296, 1862. **Cœurs-d'alenes.**—De Smet, Letters, 170, 1843. **Cœurs d'Helene.**—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 159, 1850. **Cœurs-pointus.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 441, 1860. **Coueard Helene.**—Lane in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 521, 1853. **Coeur d'Alienes.**—Dart in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851. **Coer d'Alenes.**—Nicolet, Oregon, 145, 1846. **Coeur d'Alenes.**—Cain in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1860. **Coeur d'Alles.**—Robertson (1846) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1848. **Coeur De Lion.**—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 94, 1846. **Les Coeurs d'Alenes.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 150, 1831. **Needle Hearts.**—Domenech, Deserts, II, 262, 1860. **Painted Heart Indians.**—Saxton in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 257, 1855 (misprint). **Pointed Hearted Indians.**—Wright in Sen. Ex. Doc. 22, 36th Cong., 2d sess., 57, 1860. **Pointed-hearts.**—Cox, Columbia R., II, 131, 1831. **Pointed Hearts.**—Lane in Ind. Aff. Rep., 159, 1850 (misprint). **Q'ma'shpēll.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 739, 1896 ('camas people': Yakima name). **S'chiul.**—Giorda, Kalispel Dict., I, 494, 1877-79. **Sh-chee-tsee-co.**—A. T. Richardson, inf'n, 1907 (name as pronounced by a Skitswish). **Shee-chewy.**—Ross in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870. **Sheelenish.**—Kelley, Oregon, 68, 1830. **Skeetsenish.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 475, 1814. **Skeetsenish.**—Cass (1834) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 609, 1855. **Sketeenish.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, map, 1814. **Sketeui.**—Wilkes, U. S. Expl. Exped., IV, 449, 1845. **Skit-nish.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 460, 1854. **Skitsalh.**—Gallatin quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. **Skitsaish.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 7, 1848. **Skitsalsh.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 739, 1896 (Palouse name). **Skitsui.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name). **Skitsuish.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 209, 1846. **Skitswish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 415, 1855. **Skshitsui.**—Gatschet, op. cit. ("Flathead" name). **Stiel Shet.**—De Smet, Letters, 216, 1843. **Stiochet.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 739, 1896.

Skittagetan Family. The name applied 000
to a linguistic family composed of the Indians usually known as Haida (q. v.). It was taken from *Sgē'dagits*, a name of one of the Haida town chiefs, which seems to mean 'son of the chiton' [mollusk]. This was first erroneously applied to the town of Higagilda, of which he was head chief, and later, under the form Skittagets (see *Skidegate*), was applied by Gallatin to the people speaking this language, whence it was adopted by Powell.

—**Haida.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Comp. Vocabs., 15a, 1884. —**Haidah.**—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., XI, 224, 1841. >**Hai-dai.**—Work quoted by Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859. —**Hidery.**—Deans, Tales from Hidery, passim, 1869. <**Kydaha.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., app., 460, 1878. >**Kygani.**—Dall in Proc. A. A. A. S., 309, 1869. ×**Haida.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 564, 1882. ×**Northern.**—Scouler, op. cit. >**Queen Charlotte's Island.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 15, 366, 1836. >**Skidegate.**—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853. >**Skittagets.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 1848. —**Skittagetan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 113, 1891.

Skittak. A Kniaikhotana village on Kaknu r., Alaska, forming part of the Kenai settlement.

Chikitak.—11th Census, Alaska, 70, 1893. **Skittak.**—Post route map, 1903.

Sklan (*S'k'lan'*, 'beaver'). A Squawmish village community on the left bank of Squawmisht r., Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Brit. A. A. S., 474, 1900.

Skoahals (*Sk'ōōtsai'*, 'deep hole in water'). A Squawmish village community on Burrard inlet, Brit. Col.—Hill-Tout in Rep. B. A. A. S., 475, 1900.

Skogari. The Tutelo village in 1748; situated on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, in the present Columbia co., Pa. At the date named it was "the only town

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Spokane

000 the Spirit Lake captive of 1857, was rescued by Grayfoot and Sounding Heavens, sons of Spirit Walker. (D. R.)

Spitotha. One of the 5 original divisions or bands of the Shawnee (W. H. Shawnee in Gulf States Hist. Mag., I, 415, 1903). Evidently distinct from Kispokotha, but probably the same as Mequachake, q. v.

101 **Spokan.** A name applied to several small bodies of Salish on and near Spokane r., N. E. Wash. According to Gibbs the name was originally employed by the Skitswish to designate a band at the forks of the river, called also Smahoomenaish. By the whites it was extended to cover several nearly allied divisions, which Gibbs enumerates as follows: Sin-slik-hoo-ish, Sintootoolish, Sma-hoo-men-a-ish (Spokenish), Skai-schil-t'nish, Skechei-a-mouse, Schu-el-stish, Sin-poil-schne, Sin-shee-lish. The last two were claimed by the Okinagan also. All of them are now held to be separate divisions and not bands of one tribe. The population was estimated by Lewis and Clark in 1805 at 600 in 30 houses, and by Gibbs in 1853 at 450. In 1908 there were 301 "Lower Spokan" and 238 "Upper Spokan" under Colville agency, Wash., and 95 Spokan on Cœur d'Alène res., Idaho; total, 634. In 1909 the entire number of Spokan in Washington was 509, while those in Idaho numbered 104.

[61]

Flat Heads.—Dart in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851 (so called because their heads were left in the natural state. (See *Flatheads.*) **Lar-li-e-lo.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, map, 1814. **Lartielo.**—Ibid., II, 475, 1814. **Lar-ti-e-to'o Nation.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 119, 1905. **No-oem-ap-co-lax.**—Suckley in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 300, 1855. **Sélst** σχάστιλλιαι.—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name for the Lower Spokan at Little Spokane Falls; = 'people with bad heads'). **Sar-lis-la.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 417, 1855 (the Lar-ti-e-lo of Lewis and Clark). **Sin-co-guo-mun-ah.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870 (applied here to the Upper Spokan). **Sin-ha-ma-mish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 418, 1855. **Sin-hu.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 290, 1871 ('people wearing red paint on their cheeks'; own name). **Sinhumanish.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 632, 1853. **Sinkumaa.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855 (Kutenai name). **Sinkumana.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Pend d'Oreille [Kalispel] name). **Skamy-a-um-acha.**—Ross, Adventures, 280, 1849 (Kutenai name). **Sma-hoo-men-a-ish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855 (=Spokan proper). **Σκάμιμα.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name for Upper Spokan). **Spagana.**—Meek in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1848. **Spakaina.**—McVicker, Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 288, note, 1842 (probably used for Spokan proper). **Spokan.**—Parker, Journal, 292, 1840. **Spokane.**—Ibid., 292. **Spo-kahmish.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 429, 1854. **Spokahnish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855. **Spoknia.**—Parker, op. cit., 285. **Spokoss.**—Robertson, Oregon, 129, 1846. **Spo-kihnish.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 428, 1854. **Spokiesish.**—Winans, ibid., 22, 1870. **Spokiuse.**—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 34, 1846. **Spokumish.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 732, 1896. **Spuka'a.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Klamath and Modoc name). **Tsakaitsetlina.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 444, 1860. **Tsakaitsitlin.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 205, 569, 1846. **Upper Spokanes.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870 (applies to Spokan proper). **Zingomenes.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 108, 1847.

Spookow. A Chumashan village formerly on the beach N. of San Buenaventura mission, Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860. 000

Spools. Small prehistoric objects somewhat resembling spools, the purpose of which is unknown. They are nearly cylindrical, with incurved sides, perforated lengthwise at the center, and are made in most cases of sandstone, a few specimens being of baked clay. Their length varies from 1 to 2½ in. and their diameter rarely exceeds 2 in. The surface is always covered with incised lines arranged in what is apparently intended for a definite order or design, but no two are alike. They are not numerous, and, with the exception of a few from Ross co., Ohio, all are from counties bordering the Ohio r. between the Big Sandy and the Miami. Consult Fowke, Archæol. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Moorehead, Prehist. Implas., 1900; Squier and Davis, Ancient Monuments, 1848; Thruston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897. (G. F.)

SPOOL-SHAPED STONES, OHIO (FOWKE)

Spoon de Kaury. See *Dekaury, Chouikeka.*

Spoons and Ladles. Utensils for carrying liquid food or water to the mouth or from one vessel to another were found among all tribes of the United States. They were made of a wide variety of materials, as stone, shell, bone, horn, antler, ivory, wood, gourd, bark, basketry, and pottery were employed. In size they exceeded European utensils of this class. Beverley (Hist. Va., 154, 1722) thus refers to them: "The spoons which they eat with, do generally hold half a pint; and they laugh at the English for using small ones, which they must be forced to carry so often to their mouths, that their arms are in danger of being tired, before their Belly."

The animals supplying the most materials for spoons, dippers, and ladles were the mountain sheep and mountain goat. All the tribes living in the habitat of these animals utilized their horns for this purpose, and the manufactured products were distributed widely in trade among neighboring tribes. Specimens have been gathered among the Pueblos, Havasupai, Ute, Cheyenne, and Sioux, the Salishan and northern Algonquian tribes, and the N. W. Coast and Athapascan tribes. Among the southern Rocky Mountain Indians these utensils were rude, but the northern tribes made them works of art, softening the horn and bending and shaping it over forms by means of heat.

1: Hodge E-5 (no date)1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Wenatchi

000 guage in any native American language, excepting for a few words of recent introduction which have had no effect whatever on the general structure or vocabulary.

Consult Catlin, N. Am. Inds., for Mandan theory; Bowen, Am. Discovered by the Welsh, 1876; Burder, Welsh Inds., 1797; Durrett in Filson Club Pub., no. 23, 1908; Lewis in Trans. Oneida Hist. Soc., 1894; Mooney, Growth of a Myth, in Am. Anthr., Oct. 1891, and numerous authorities noted in Winsor, Narr. Crit. Hist. Am., I, notes 109–111, 1889.

The early stories of a tribe of "White Indians" (q. v.), or "White, Bearded Indians," somewhere in the unknown interior, refer sometimes to this mythic Welsh tribe, but more often appear to arise from misinterpreted Indian accounts of other distant European colonies or visitations, or of some tribe of complexion lighter than usual. See *Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, Popular Fallacies.* (J. M.)

Madawpwys.—Bowen, Am. Discov. by the Welsh, 93, 1876 (also Madogian and Madoqiaint; so called by various authors). **Madocian Inds.**—Ibid., 63 (term used with reference to the Indians of Prince Madoc). **Madogians.**—Janson, Stranger in Am., 270, 1807. **Madogiant.**—Bowen, op. cit., 98. **Maxodoes.**—Ker quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. I, 38, 1848. **Welsh.**—Drake, ibid., xii. **Welsh Bearded Indians.**—Bowen, op. cit., 129. **Welsh Indians.**—Croghan (1759) in Rupp, West. Pa., 146, 1846 (misprint).

Welunungsi (*We-lun-ting-si*, 'little turtle'). A subclan of the Delawares.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 172, 1877.

Welwaskhani (*Wehraskyē'ni*, 'place of the large spring'). A former Modoc settlement on the s. e. side of Tule lake, at Miller's farm, N. E. Cal.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxii, 1890.

Wenamoac. See *Winamac.*

101 **Wenatshi** (Yakima: *winātshi*, 'river issuing from a canyon,' referring to Wenatchee r.). A Salish division, probably a band of the Pisquows, formerly on Wenatchee r., a tributary of the Columbia

[161] in Washington. In 1850 there were said to have been 50 on Yakima res., but 66 were enumerated in the Report on Indian Affairs for 1910 as under the Colville agency. It is uncertain whether these bodies belonged to one original band.

Lower Chehalis.—Common name. **Wanoolshie.**—Ford in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 241, 1858. **Waratcha.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 219, 1861. **Waratka.**—Ibid., 1864, 199, 1865. **Waratkana.**—Ibid. 1863, 312, 1864. **Wenatcha.**—Lansdale, ibid., 1859, 412, 1860. **Wenatshi.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 704, 1901. **Wenatshapam.**—U. S. Stat. at Large, XII, 951. **Wenatshapan.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 266, 1857. **Wenatshopam.**—Ibid., 110, 1874. **Winā'tshipām.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 736, 1896 (given as a synonym of Pisquows). **Wynoochee.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 428, 1855. **Wy-noot-che.**—Ross in Ind. Aff. Rep., 18, 1870.

000 **Wendigo.** See *Windigo.*

Wendjimadub ('whence he sits'; that is, supposing he was sitting in one spot, he moves from it and sits in another). A Chippewa chief and orator, with a strain of French blood, born at La Pointe, Wis., about 1838. He married a Mississippi Chippewa, and since 1868 has lived at White Earth, where he is at the head of a band of about 40. Wendjimadub is noted for his independence. When, about 1878, a half-breed trader induced all the other chiefs to join him in opposing a worthy Indian agent, Lewis Stowe, in order that an agent might be appointed who would further his schemes, Wendjimadub was the only one who had the courage to stand up openly in the council before prominent Americans, and take the agent's part, declaring his innocence and showing why the warfare was waged against him. Although uneducated, Wendjimadub is by far the best speaker among the Chippewa. He served in a Minnesota regiment throughout the Civil War. He farms to some extent, but is in sufficiently affluent circumstances to live without working. He has been converted to Christianity. (J. A. G.)

Wenimesset (*wenomisit*, 'at the grapevine.'—Gerard). A Nipmuc village in 1676, at the present New Braintree, Worcester co., Mass.

Weinimesset.—Rowlandson quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 25, 1841. **Wenimisset.**—Kinnicutt, Ind. Names Worcester Co., 56, 1905. **Winnimisett.**—Ibid.

Wenona. A small snake (*Charina bottæ*) found in California and Mexico. From *winona* (q. v.) in the Santee Sioux language, signifying 'first-born child' [if a daughter]. The word is also a place name. (A. F. C.)

Wenrohronon (*Awēñro'roñ'non'*, probably from a combination of the noun *awēñ'rō'*, the Huron form of the common Iroquoian vocable denoting 'scum,' 'moss,' 'lather,' with the verb stem *-o'*, 'to float,' 'to be immersed or contained in liquid or in the earth,' 'to be in solution,' 'to be contained in,' with the tribal appellative suffix *-roñnon'*. *Awēñ'ro'* (*ouenro* in the Jesuit Relations), the base of the term, signifies, as a geographic name, 'where scum floats on the water'; hence *Awenrohronon* means 'the people or tribe of the place of floating scum.' The suggested meaning of the name would seem to indicate that the Wenrohronon may have lived in the vicinity of the famous oil spring of the town of Cuba, Allegany co., N. Y., described as a filthy, stagnant pool, about 20 ft in diameter, without an outlet. A yellowish-brown oil collects on its surface, and this was the source of the famous "Seneca oil," formerly a popular local remedy for various ailments. The spring was so highly regarded by the Seneca that they always reserved it in their land-sale treaties). One of the tribes which, according to the Jesuit Relation for 1639, had been associated with the Neutral Nation and which had